We notice that the Indiana Journal contains another article in relation to Gov. Wright and the pardoning power by the celebrated Justitia, alias a noisy Doctor in Jeffersonville, who loves fight and controversy, and if he cannot have a fuss about one thing he will another. It seems that he is very desirous of having the Governor to obey him in the discharge of the pardoning power.

It is a pity that such publications are made by mer who either do not know the facts, or if they do, designedly and falsely withhold them. We presume Justitia knew, when he wrote that article for the Journal, that both the associate Judges, sheriff, clerk, and handreds of the good citizens of Clark county had united in a petition for the commutation of the sentence against Gross and Gates,

But his allusion to Gov. Wright granting a respite in the case of Gross is of such a character, that all old Hunker, and have always been one. In 1824, we honorable men should hereafter eschew him, as they would a serpent.

Here was a man condemned to die on the 7th of June, 1850; his counsel hed taken his cause to the Supreme Court; his cause was pending in the Supreme Wright to stay the day of his execution, until they have time to examine the questions in his case The 19th of July.

judgment of the Circuit Court, and this man Gross, shipped at the same shrine. We therefore glory in under the law, will have a new trial. If the respite the name of Old Hunker, which is but another word for had not been granted, the man would have been exe- political consistency. Having told you what we are, cuted on the 7th of June, and then, afterwards, the now we wish to ask you, John, whether you are an judgment set aside, by the highest Court of the land. Old Hunker Whig or a Galphin Whig! Whether For this act, this miserable man is now slandering you are for the glorious old "Harry of the West." and abusing the executive of the State, over the sig- that same old coon you used to shout so loud for, or nature of Justitia.

a man that will sit down deliberately, and find fault and your old principles. The Galphins are in the with an officer of his own State, who, in discharge of Treasury. They are dividing out the people's money his sworn duty, does an act, as that of granting a with a liberal hand. But, John, you can't get any. respite, giving time to the Courts to examine a cause_ They commence with the cabinet officers. They first that all men know he is bound to do-which, if re- help themselves and then descend in regular gradafused, would bring around his head a mob, that would tion, and long before they get down to you the box be more terrible in this land of order and law, than will be empty. the one which the brave Doctor of Jeffersonville intiing for the blood of one of their fellow citizens.

had before him in commuting the punishment of Gates, the Sentinel say that Gov. W. believes it unnecessary !—Indiana Journal. the young man, from death to that of imprisonment for life; but there are reasons why a youth of only vor of the principles of the ordinance of '87 as any twenty years should not be hung for any offence, man in Indiana. He believes the Wilmot Proviso when there was one of full age, judgment and discre- unnecessary, as applied to the territories of Utah and tion, engaged in leading and managing the desperate New Mexico; but under instructions, which forty contest. We say, punish the leader, and the man of good and true Democrats in the lower House of the riper years; but to the youth, under the influence of Indiana Legislature voted against, he voted for it in youthful mind.

nominated John I. Morrison for Senatorial Delegate, Ezekiel D. Logan and Rodolphus Schoonover for Rep. tatives.

The editor of the Salem Democrat says that "the deceitfully wicked. Convention was quite numerously attended by the "unterrified democracy" of "Old Washington," and that he never sow more unanimity and harmony prevail in any Convention which he ever had the privilege to attend. We hail this as a presage of success, and sincerely hope this feeling may extend throughout Washington, June 14, 1850, P. M. It follows:

Wonderlick, of Whitley, for Representative Delegate. L. P. Milligan was nominated as the Democratic can-Whitley and Huntington,

of Lagrange county has nominated B. G. Bennet as a people for an executive recommendation of a comprocandidate for Representative and B. B. Waterhouse ment plan of the committee of thirteen. It is the for Representative Delegate to the Convention.

chief instrument in getting up the vote of instructions the means for agitation in the future. by the Legislature; and we showed that it was done by the operation of the party drill on the part of the whig members, in which the editor of the Journal was a chief actor-that by abandoning the Wilmot Proviso, if he was ever at heart in favor of it, in sustaining the non-action principles of Gen. Taylor, he has fully exhibited to the world, that he has been governed by sheer hypocrisy, and with no other view than to embarass the action of our Senators; and that his appeal now to the freesoilers of Wayne and Union is equally hypocritical. His master at Washington dare not say in words that he is opposed to the Wilmot proviso; but his every act shows that he is at heart opposed to it-his non-action policy shows it-his late purchase of a \$73,000 sugar plantation shows it. the acts of the editor of the Journal himself show it in following in the wake, if not in the footsteps of his illustrious file leader.

We never enlogised Mr. Clay because of his com-

be too strong for old Zack; he is only all admiration rest until application is made by them for admission for the purity of his motives in support of the compromise. Governor Whitcomb is a black-hearted

A beautiful bird, this editor of the Journal.

THE PRESIDENT A SUGAR PLANTER.—The New Orleans Delta, of the 8th inst., says that the President understand, \$73,000 in cash .- Madison Banner.

This will be good news to the slave-dealers; affording, as it will, no doubt, a cosh market for some two hundred negroes. The old hero says he is determined

the cars on Wednesday. A small portion of the em- Ind. bankment of the road, a few miles this side of North Madison, was washed away by the heavy rain of the night previous and of that morning. The track had to be propped up to enable the train to pass over. All right again.

INDIANAPOLIS AND LAPAYETTE RAILBOAD.-The Company having this work in charge has advertised a letting of the Grubbing, Grading and Masonry that part of the line lying between Lebanon and the Depot at Indianapolis-(26, 22 miles)-the work to be finished by the first day of July, 1851.

(William G. Coffin, Esq., of Parke county, has been appointed by the President, Principal Superintendent of the Mineral Lands in Michigan and Wisconsin. Salary \$1500.

Sentinel. Indiana State

Published by Austin H. Brown. 7 INDIANAPOLIS, JUNE 27, 1850.

> Old Hunker. Heart-rending Disaster --- Steamer Griffith Burned --- Two Hundred Lives

John Bigger Stitt, Esq. Editor of the "Wayne County Whig" calls the editor an old Hunker. That name had its origin in New York, and was applied as a term of derision to the Democrats who voted for Cass and Botler, by those who sustained the nominees of the Buffalo Abolition Convention. In this sense we admit the justice of the appellation. We are an were not old enough to vote, but for a boy we talked loud for Jackson. In 1828 we gave our first vote to him. In 1832 voted for him again. In 1836 and 1840 for Van Baren (not because we liked the West. If this is a correct estimate, the number of man, but we liked the principles he then professed.) the lost may probably exceed two hundred. Court, and the Judges of that Court request Gov. In 1844 we were for James K. Polk, and 1848 for Cass-always for the candidate of our party, and always for its principles. At minor elections always Governor respites the day of his execution, until the for the regular nominees, or the Democratic candidates, whether so by nomination or by common conof the Erie some years ago. On the 17th of June the Supreme Court reverses the sent of the purty. In politics we have always worare you for Old Zack and his Galphin Cabinet: Take We do not know how to hold in sufficient contempt, our advice, my young friend; stand by your old friends

It is untrue that we abuse Governor Whitcomb for mates exists in the county of Clark, that are clamor- voting for the Wilmot Proviso. We said that he had voted for it knowing that it could not pass, and that We are not aware of the evidence that Gov. Wright he was, at heart, opposed to its passage. Does not

Governor Whitcomb is at heart as strongly in the elder, it would be acting in mercy to give an op- the Senate of the United States. Because he did not portunity to reform in this world; shut him out from vote against instructions, got up mainly by the Whig society, and see what days and years will do for his party to embarrass him, the editor is displeased, and appeals to the free-soilers of Union and Wayne coun-WASHINGTON Co.-The Democratic Convention of ties to sustain him in his displeasure. These free-soil-Washington co., which was held on the 8th inst., has ers certainly can have no fault to find with Governor Whitcomb for voting for their favorite measure. The editor of the Journal pretends to have a full knowl-Delegates; James A. Cravens for State Senator and edge of Governor Whitcomb's heart. His actions Henry Painter and Thomas N. Jordan for Represen- show that he has little knowledge of his own, unless he is a most wilful sinner, for his own heart is most

> THE PRESIDENT IN FAVOR OF THE MISSOURI COM-PROMISE. - For the comfort of our freesoil, abolition, non-action neighbor of the Indiana Journal, we copy the following extract from the last letter of the correspondent of the Louisville (whig) Courier, dated

"I have told you all along that Gen. Taylor was in-Kosciusko, &c.-E. Horton, Esq., of Kosciusko dividually in favor of some compromise of this slavery county, has been nominated by a Democratic Conven- conflict. You will see that the papers in his immetion as a candidate for Senatorial Delegate; and Mr. diate interest, who have correspondents in this city, are already preparing the public pulse for another message from him in certain contingencies, in which the Missouri compromise will be recommended. If, didate for Representative to the State Legislature for as many of those professing to be his friends, assert, that he is for his own plan or nothing, this pains cer-LAGRANGE COUNTY .- The Democratic Convention tainly would not be taken in advance to prepare the mise not as acceptable to the country as the adjustabolitionists and ultra freesoilers who alone advocate in good faith the admission of California and non-We charged the editor of the Journal with being a action as to the Territories, as that furnishes them

Marion County .- The candidates for Delegates' Representatives and county officers, of both political parties, are now in the field attending their appointments for public speaking. When they all attend, which is generally the case, they form, of themselves, a meeting of respectable size; but we are pleased to learn, that their appointments are well attended by the people of both parties. From all we can learn, throughout the State, the cause of Democracy is doing well; but there being so many officers to elect, men are too prone to select out a few favorites and be indifferent to the balance of the ticket. We warn our democratic friends to look sharp to their Representative tickets. The whigs are determined. if possible, to cheat us out of the next legislature. A State apportionment bill is to be passed next winter. and a United States' Senator to be elected.

In preferring Gen. Taylor's plan to any other bepromise bill-but, our admiration for his great talents fore Congress, we have not abandoned the ordinance and for the purity of his motives in this, as well as in of 1787. We say, as we have always said, if terrievery set of his public life, is in no manner diminish- tories are to be organized, then extend to them the ed by the course he has seen proper to pursue .- Ind. provisions of that ordinance; but, regarding their organization as of very little consequence, we are He takes back his eulogy of Mr. Clay; that would willing, so far to compromise the matter as to let it by States .- Indiana Journal.

He is in favor of the ordinance of '87, but the scoundrel for obeying the instructions of the Indiana sake of compromise, he is willing to abandon it. Legislature; for, so far as the editor himself was Free Soilers of Union and Wayne do you hear your

are requested to state, that the Churches are respectfully solicited to remember the 4th of July collections has purchased a splendid sugar plantation of Captain in aid of the Colonization Society. It is said, that Fullerton, situated about twenty-five miles from that hundreds of colored people are waiting for a passage city, on the right bank of the river. He paid, we to Liberia, but this favor cannot be extended to them for the want of means.

Papers in the State are requested to call attention to this subject.

The friends of the cause in Indiana will forward not to go out of office poor like Madison and Jeffer- all money contributed to Rev. William M'Lain, Secretary of the American Colonization Society, Wash-The Madison Courier accounts for the detention of ington, D. C., or to Rev. J. Mitchell, Indianapolis,

> PLANK ROAD TO MUNCIETOWN .- The Fort Wayne Sentinel says, a meeting has been held in Delaware county for the purpose of making arrangements to construct a plank road from Muncie to Bluffton, making Montpelier, Hartford, and Granville points.

JULY INTEREST ON OUR STATE DERT .- We are gratified to learn, from Governor Wright, that the interest on our State debt, for the present year, due in July, was yesterday forwarded to New York.

The Hon. W. P. Bryant of Oregon passed through this city on yesterday, on his return to Parke county, from Washington, in good health.

J. T. C. New York has our thanks for late Euro-

BUFFALO, June 17, P. M. The fine steamer Griffith, while on her way up the Lake, took fire about 5 o'clock this morning, when about 20 miles below Cleveland, and was burned to bers. the water's edge. The mate, who swam ashore from reports that only thirty-five of those on board were saved, and these had to swim ashore, there being no vessels near to render assistance. Capt. Robey, his wife and child are among the lost. It is supposed there were two or three hundred passengers on board, most of whom were emigrants on their way to the

The scene on the burning wreck is described as having been agonizing in the extreme. It is impossible as vet to ascertain the cause of this disaster, or to give further particulars. It is the greatest calamity that has occurred on Lake Erie since the burning

CINCINNATI, June 19. from the Cleveland Democrat. "Death has visited plished us in a fearful form and with terrible effect. The steamer G. P. Griffith was consumed about daylight yesterday morning, and I fear some two hundred the alarm was given, the passengers were cool and collected, and it was thought, could reach land, for which she was steering, but the steamer struck uponwhich she was steering, but the steamer struck upon now at hand; and there is no prospect whatever that the apart a sand bar half a mile from shore, and then panic propriation bills will be acted on until the territorial and reigned; the passengers, according to those who were saved, became wild with despair and plunged madly into the water, as if life was safe there: death also came to them amid the gurgling sounds of the watery waste, and by scores left their homes on earth, for their home, we hope, in heaven. The cause of the fire is unknown and unfortunately wecan explain nothing. The passengers were all asleep, and all those who were saved know, is that about three o'clock, or near day-break, the alarm of fire was given, and shore was in sight, which it was and of the white men generally-soldiers and traders-the thought could be reached, and all were quiet, but former of whom plunder, and the latter cheat them. when the boat struck the bar, all hope of safety was converted into despair, and the evident death by fire was shunned to meet death amid the waste of waters. The passengers plunged into the lake and but few were saved. The number of souls on board is stated, steerage passengers 256, cabin 45, and crew 25, ma-

king a total of 326. R. G. Parks, of Rochester, Pa., was on board at the time, and is among the survivors. The account was up at 4 A. M., and at that time the fire burning and fraud, and it is even alleged that members of Congress, near the rims of the chimneys. The boat was about and politicians, influential with Congress, are interested in three miles from land. The 2d mate ordered the selow to throw overboard all the wood which was on

The Captain remained on the upper deck near his state rooms and forward of the wheelhouse, until after all the passengers jumped overboard. He threw the barber's wife, his mother, wife and child, into the lake, and then plunged in himself. He remained for a time on the surface of the water, when with his wife in his arms, they both sank together. Not a fe- Dayton, Mr. Hale, and all the Northern and Southern male or child out of fifteen were saved, with the exception of the barber's wife. There were at least 250 emigrants on board, chiefly from England and Germany. The number of those saved was about 40. Mr. Parks was on the wheel, he could not swim, and while three scores floated around him, shrieking wildly, 'Save me! Save me!!' he could do nothing, and save the sound of the waters as they beat against the charred hull of the steamer.

This was the first trip Capt. Roby had made. The cople on shore did all they could to relieve the sufferers. The scene on the lake shore was melancholy in the extreme; 150 dead bodies were strewed along it, which boats had gathered up. Five or six were found clasped together in the firmest grasp.

A long trench was dug, in which the poor emigrants sirable and very proper to fix it, even if by paying were laid and buried. "Bury my child here," said a Texas for her assent to it. lone heart; "Lay my wife there," huskily spoke a bereaved husband. Babes, children, men and women from Ireland, England and Germany were buried together under the same sod, near the spot where their ives were so suddenly taken.

The Mayor of the city, a number of the council, and about one hundred citizens, chartered the steamer are now absent. Mr. Phelps and Mr. Borland may not Diamond and left at quarter past three, P. M., for the return. The return of Mr. Bradbury is not expected for scene of the disaster yesterday, with the necessary a week or two. materials, &c., to make the coffins and bury the dead. The Griffith was one of the Toledo and Buffalo packets, and was owned by Roby & Sinddefer, and

We left the ground at I o'clock on the afternoon of the disaster, and the number of bodies then found was 154. The treach in which 94 bodies were buried was forty feet long and six, feet wide; 41 bodies were brought to Cleveland, 9 taken to Buffa. House will do one of three things-to-wit: lo, and 10 were baried in the country.

The whole number saved was 40, and 154 bodies have been recovered, leaving upwards of 131 yet to

of an English colony; of 34 bound for Madison county, Ohio, only 3 were saved.

The Concionati Enquirer says, "It appears that the steamer was striving to beat the St. Louis, and had passed her. As it was the first trip of the Captain, on this boat, he was probably ambitious to make a quick one. The firing was kept up, and it is supposed that the boat caught from the heat of the chimneys. As soon as it was discovered, the boat was headed for land, about two miles distant. The pilot Faction makes strange bedfellows. was faithful to his post, and stood by the wheel until the boat struck, when he burst from the pilot house, his clothes in one sheet of flame. He was lost."

MURDER AND SUICIDE .- The Evansville (Indiana,) Journal, of the 11th inst., records a most terrible Colonization-Fourth of July Collections .- We transaction that occurred near that place on the Saturday night previous. A man named Samuel Carlisle, living about three miles from Evansville, on an excellent farm, returned from town to his home on Saturday evening about 9 o'clock in an intoxicated condition, and with a jug of whiskey. He made his wife arise, and a young man sleeping in an adjoining room, and commenced a quarrel. Finally, after ordering the young man to bed again, he took down his rifle and fired at his wife, the bullet grazing her shoulder. He then struck her several blows on the head with the butt of the gun, mashing in her skull. She died almost instantly. The young man entered the apart-ment, but fearing for his own life, fled to a neighbor's for assistance. On his return with others, Carlisle was seated on the edge of a bed dead. He had pulled off one boot, placed the muzzle of the gun to his mouth, and with his toe discharged it, the bullet breaking out several of his teeth, and entering his brain. Liquor was the sole cause of this borrible affair, as Carlisle was in good circumstances, owning a fine farm and owing nobody.

Washington Monument.

on that day Meldrum & Brother shipped for the State, the block of Indiana marble from Mr. Dean's quarry. It was finished by Mr. T. L. Trotter, with the inscription:

"Indiana knows no North, no South: Nothing but this subject at this time. the Union !" It is to be placed upon the Washington Monument,

in Washington City, as a donation from the Hoosier State, and as a sample of Hoosier marble, and a had decided against Mr. Thompson, the sitting mem-Housier Governor's motto.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

WASHINGTON, June 11. The Southern men have, as to-day's proceedings in the House show, concluded to strike for the Missouri Compromise line. It was urged to-day, as an amendment to the California bill, by a number of leading Southern men. That is to be the ultimatum of a number of the Southern mem-

the burning boat for help, has reached Cleveland, and laying a decision of the question. If not settled now, it never will be. I imagine that the terms offered by Mr. Clay's scheme are as favorable to the South as any that can be got from this Congress, and better than will be from the next, or any future Congress. The proposition, if it is a serious one, on the part of the

President, to make a State out of New Mexico, is impossible. It is an absurdity—a burlesque, to admit upon an equal footing with Virginia and New York, a community of Indians, peons, untaught Mexicans, and some fifteen hundred Americans, who have been unaccustomed to civil government, and for three years have been living under military rule. New Mexico is to have a long totalege, under a civil government of some sort, before she can be fit to come into the Union as a State.

WALHINGTON, Wednesday, June 12. duty to the country, not to consent to a termination of the session, nor to the tran-action of any other business, until it By the cars I have some particulars of the burning is effected. By a strenuous effort, all the prime obstacles to of the steamer Griffith. The following account is it may be overcome; and in a fortnight it may be accom-

The President's plan has found an able and zealous advacare in Mr. Dayton of New Jersey. But if the President's plan shall obstruct the Scuate plan, it will also obstruct the supply bills. The Executive, by persisting, through their souls have perished by fire and water. When first friends, in opposing the Senate scheme, will put a stop, perwant of money will be severely felt in all branches of the government, by the end of the present fiscal year, which is slavery questions shall be disposed of.

There are many reasons why we should be liberal to Texas. She has an equitable claim on the government for an amount equal to the expense of acquiring her independence -especially, as by the articles of her annexation, she gave up her chief resource for revenue to the United States. But the situation of the people (proper) of New Mexico

to-wit: the Pueblo Indians—who are represented as a mild and amiable race—and the few Mexicans and emigrants from the United States, certainly entitles them to the protection of this Government. These Pueblo Indians are subject t the depredations of the wild barbarious tribes, of the Texans, That they are fit material to form a State government and

come into the Union, is not to be credited; but they are entitled to a civil government, and to protection from their enemies. They must be rescued from the grasp of Texas, and placed in a condition of moral and civil improvement. The barbarous tribes must be controlled, and that is only to be done by the power of the United States. Mr. Benton proposed in his speech, the other day, to give Texas fifteen millions; but she will be content with ten, and

her creditors have agreed to take eight. One of the modes in which hostility to any adjustment i we have given, is as he related it to us. Mr. Parks manifested, is by representing the offer to Texas as bribery

The charge comes from the Southern ultras and the Notboat to be headed for the shore, which was done, and thern abolitionists. Mr. Waltace, of South Carolina, makes when the boat grounded, the flames had burst out in it in his letter to his constituent. But there is no ground the forward part of the cabin, but immediately abaft for it; although I notice that the friends of the executive the pilot house all was enveloped in flames. The plan, for want of a better argument, have given it countencommand was then given to the passengers to save as Mr. Wallace himself, and who was selected by the Goverthemselven, and many jumped overboard, both from por of South Carolina, as the successor of Mr. Calhoun-I the cabin and the lower deck, and in crowds of near- mean Gen. James Hamilton-is said to be interested in, or to y twenty at a time. The Captain called to the men represent a portion of the stock. But no friends or prom ters of the Compromise scheme are at all interested in it, so far as I have ever learned.

> Washington, June 13, 1850. The Texan question is now the absorbing one in the Senate. I have supposed, all along, that it would become so, and that upon that feature of Mr. Clay's bill, the main battle would be fought between the friends and the opponents of compromise. Accordingly, we find Mr. Turney, Mr. Clemens, Mr. Yulee, Mr. Seward, Mr.

ultras, opposed to the proposition to Texas.

The Northern ultras invoke the power of the Federal Government in resistance to the forcible measures which Texas will resort to; and the Southern ultras invite the llision. It was declared in the Senate to-day, that if a drop of Texan blood was shed in the controversy, by the order of the Federal Government, it would create, instantaneously, a civil war. But if the Government do felt like giving up, but with a few others, he held on not interfere, there will be a civil war between the parand the struggle was soon over, when all was quiet, ties concerned, and it will, of course, end in the conques

and absorption of New Mexico, by Texas.

Both Mr. Dayton and Mr. Seward have indicated the federal arm as the proper authority for the adjustment of the difficulty :- in other words, they invoke force, and invite a collision, which will be civil war. With what reason? Mr. Dayton admits that Texas has some sort of claim to some territory west of the Nueces, and be-tween it and the Rio Grande. If so, then this Western boundary must have a Northern limit, and it is very de-

Mr. Seward says he will not give a dollar to Texas for her claim; that she has no claim; that this Government is not so weak and so humble, that it cannot define this boundary and enforce its decree.

Mr. Borland, of Arkansas, Mr. Phelps, of Vermont Mr. Felch, of Michigan, and Mr. Bradbury, of Maine, al of whom are put down as opponents of

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 14. Both Houses of Congress were in a very bad humo

vesterday. Mr. Clay and Mr. Foote are desirous of pressing question on the adjustment bill in the Senate. It would certainly pass now, because four of its opponents are ab-We can now, with entire certainty, state that the

1st. Pass the adjustment bill of the Senate. 2d. Remain in session till March 3d, 1851, without de

3d. Pass the appropriation bills, and adjourn, without admitting California into the Union, and leaving that and Those who were saved were mostly foreigners out all the territorial and slavery questions till the next session, which will commence on the first Monday of Dec.

> The House, I say, will come to one or the other of th As to the President's plan, it is not in the compass possibility; California, as a separate measure, will not be admitted. There is not half the chance for it that there is for a blowing up of Congress by a Guy Fawkes. The abolition and administration parties, sided by few Southern ultraists, have just exactly power enough —and none to spare—to defeat the Senate plan of adjustment, in the House. The coalition is a strange one.

Mr. Archison of Missouri, on the 13th inst., took occasion to define his position on the compromise bill, as follows : He said.

I have intended, Mr. President, for some time since, to give my views, humble as they are, to the Senate will take this occasion-for it is the first time that have publicly expressed myself-to say that I will vote for this compromise bill as introduced. Yes sir. will swallow the whole bottle of "Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla," [laughter;] and I take this occasion to say that I utterly abhor broken doses, and will vote for but one solitary measure separate and apart; and that is, the measure for the organization of territorial governments. I now say that would not vote for the admission of California separately-no, I would turn her loose in the wilderness as the Jews did with their scape-goat. I believe would go further-although it would be a course some what revolting to my nature-and would harl her over the rock backwards, although destruction might fol low, before I would vote for her admission as a separate measure; and for this one reason, that I do not believe that we would have an adjustment of this question, if California be admitted into the Union eparately. I believe that the question would be open for agitation of a worse description. As to the result, I do not pretend to speak; but one thing I will The Madison Courier of the 13th instant says, that a that day Meldrum & Brother shipped for the mit to the Wilmot Proviso. Never, sir, never. Nor do I believe that any southern, any slave State in this Union would submit to it.

Mr. President, I have nothing more to say upor

IOWA CONTESTED ELECTION.-In a letter from Washington Mr. Greeley contradicts a statement of one of his correspondents, that the committee of Elections

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News by Telegraph. Telegraphed for the Madison Banner by the O'Reilly

CINCINNATI, June 19, 12 m. The Whitewater Canel Company's obligations, in the similitude of bank notes which circulated around here a few years since, are now being collected off the stockholders. Yesterday a verdict was rendered in the court of common pleas against several individuals for three thousand dollars.

On the 13th of June, the new wove lattice bridge across Red river, near Clarksville, Tennesse, fell, with a tremendous crash, for a distance of fifty feet. A team of six horses, which was crossing at the time, were all killed, and two men were frightfully injured-one losing both legs. The cause of the fall was owing to defective materials. Loss \$13,000. NEW ORLEANS, June 17.

The Galveston Civilian, of the 14th inst., contains the proclamation of Col. Monroe, directing the election of delegates to the convention for the formation of a State government for New Mexico. The convention was to be held at Santa Fe on the 15th of

Major Neighbors has returned to Austin, Texas, after meffectual efforts to organize the county of Santa Fe, in consequence of the opposition of the authorities and the military stationed there.

The examination of Gen Lopez was stopped today, and the case is to be sent to the United States circuit court. The bail is \$4,000. NEW YORK, June 18.

An arrival at this port from Ponce, Porto Rico, brings important intelligence. On the 10th of May, the city of St. Pierre, in the island of Martinique, was set on fire, when it was discovered that the blacks had risen against the whites. The firing of the city was supposed to be the signal for a general insurrection. About one hundred houses were destroyed. The city was fired three times before, but the flames had not spread. The negroes surrounded the city and committed various excesses. All the white citizens, capable of carrying arms, were called out and the city was under marshal law. Many of the insurgents were subdued and taken prisoners. It was expect that they would be shot.

Bosron, June 18. In the Supreme Judicial Court, this morning, Chief Justice Shaw pronounced the decision of the court upon the petition of Prof. Webster. The court refused to grant it, and the case remains as before. There is little probability of the prisoner escaping the execution of the sentence.

WASHINGTON, June 18. SENATE .- After the transaction of the morning business, and the consideration of various bills of no general interest, the omnibus bill was taken up, the number who have crossed between this place and the question pending being on Mr. Hale's amendment of Bluffs number about fifteen thousand. At Weston States out of the territory of California.

serting a provision that said States shall be admitted with or without slavery, as their people may determine; which, after some debate, was adopted-yeas The question recurred on the amendment, when,

after debate, it was withdrawn by unanimous consent upon an appeal by Mr. Foote. Mr. Davis, of Miss., moved to amend the 21st

section, by adding a provision repealing all laws preexisting in the territories restricting, abridging, or obstructing the right of property of every kind except under the laws and the constitution of the Uni-

Mr. Hale moved to amend the amendment by adding the proviso, excepting from the repealing clause the laws abolishing slavery. Mr. Clay was against both the proviso and the

amendments. He had supposed that there was an understanding in the Senate that there were to be no A long debate ensued upon the propriety of the amendment, being in effect a rehash of the views ex-

pressed upon a similar amendment offered by Mr. Davis several weeks ago. The objectors to the amendment contended that it invaded the ground of non-intervention, and its supporters denying the assertion and assuming that it was necessary in order to secure to the slaveholder his constitutional rights. Without coming to a vote during the debate the Senate adjourned.

House.-Messrs. Sweetzer, Butler, A. Johnson of Tennessee, Morton and Peck compose the select committe ordered vesterday, in pursuance of the resolution of Mr. Sweetzer, to examine and ascertain whether or not the Secretary of the Treasury has appropriated a large amount of money from the surplus fund without the authority of law.

The House then went into committee and took up the Indian bill, making appropriation of the items and designating whether the money was improperly or not carried to the surplus fund. Mr. Sweetzer offered a resolution in lieu of

one which he presented yesterday morning, doing away with the special committee and directing the committee of ways and means to inquire into the

The House then adjourned before closing the mat-

THE AFFRAY AT THE CIRCUS .- An unfortunate affair occurred on Tuesday night at the Circus, in which two police officers, Alexander Delzell and Peter Davidson, were severely, and it is feared mortally wounded. The following statement is given to us in regard to the affray and the parties. The seats being insufficient for the multitude, a number of persons were standing up so as partially to obstruct the view of those upon the lower seats. The officers were pushing these back to what they deemed a more proper position, and amongst others, a Mr. John Walker, who has been spending a short time in the city, under charge of Dr. Taliaferro for inflamation of the eyes. This gentleman thinking himself rudely and insultingly handled, at first defended himself with a cane. He was immediately knocked down, as he claims, and in the struggle which ensued, he stabbed the two persons above named, both in the abdomen. We are informed from Mr. Campbell, the U. S. Consul at Havana, that he can prove that as soon as he discovered that the police were his antagonists, he gave up himself and his weapon, when he was taken into custody.

During his stay in this city, Mr. Walker has become known to a large circle of friends, and it is but justice to say, they belive him to be a young gentleman of fine morals and griet and inoffensive habits. We need only refer to Dr. Landon C. Rives, Dr. Taliaferro, Alexander H. McGuffey, Jno. L. Scott, Alfred O. Eggleston, jr., by all of whom his character is

well known. The facts of the case will be elecited by the proper authorities and laid before the public. As Mr. Walker is a stranger in the city and knew no one at the Circus, it would subserve the cause of justice for any person who saw the affair to come forward and give information to his counsel, viz: Wm. Y. Gholson, Judge Walker, M'Guffey Holcombe, Scott and Sulli-

Since the above was in type Mr. Walker has had his trial before the examining magistrate, E. Pugh, Esq., and made out, as we are informed, a satisfactory case of self-defence; but the magistrate thought it expedient to require bail in the aggregate sum of \$3,000, which was promptly given .- Cin. Gaz.

From Liberia. A letter from Gov. Roberts, dated Monrovia, April

"I am happy to inform you that nothing has occurred, since my last letter to you, to interrupt the even progress of our public affairs. By the Liberia Packet and barque Chieftain, Mr. McLain sent us a small amount of funds to aid in the purchase of territory-and which we have turned to good account. We have just purchased three tracts of country in the neighborhood of Gallinas, and paid the first instalment. am now about to visit Gallinas myself, to conclude the purchase of that famous spot, and two other tracts, which will give us all the territory lying between our present north-west boundary line and the Bar, and which will enable us to extirpate, effectually, the slave trade from the whole windward coast. For Gallinas we shall have to pay several thousands; therefore we look with deep concern for assistance from Mr. McLain by the return packet."

From the Knickerbacker for May. Song-A Lesson in itself Sublime. BY MRS. SARAH T. BOLTON.

A lesson worth enshrining, Is this: "I take no note of time Save when the sun is shining." These motto-words a dial bore, And wisdom never presches To human hearts a better lore Than this short sentence teaches As life is sometimes bright and fair,

A lesson in itself sublime.

And sometimes dark and lonely, Let us forget its pain and care, And note its bright hours only. There is no grove on Earth's broad chart But has some bird to cheer it,

So hope sings on in every heart, Although we may not hear it: And if to-day the heavy wing Of sorrow is oppressing, Perchance to-morrow's sun will bring The weary heart a blessing : For life is sometimes bright and fait, And sometimes dark and lonely, Then let's lorget its toil and care, And note its bright hours only,

We bid the joyous moments haste, And then forget their glitter; We take the cup of life and taste No portion but the bitter: But we should teach our hearts to deem Its sweetest drops the strongest; And pleasant hours should ever seem To linger round us longest : As life is sometimes bright and fair, And sometimes dark and lonely, Let us forget its toil and care, And note in bright hours only.

The darkest shade as of the night Are just before the morning, Then let us wait the coming light, All boding phantoms scorning:
And while we're passing on the tide
Of Time's fast abbing river, Let's pluck the blossoms by its side And bless the Gracious Given: As life is sometimes bright and fair, And sometimes dark and lonely,
We should forget its pain and care,
And note its bright hours only.

INDIANAPOLIS, February, 1850. FROM THE PLAINS. - During the past week, says the St. Joseph Gazette of the 31st ult., several persons have returned from the Plaius-some of whom were out as far as Fort Laramie. The emigrants were getting on well, there being no sickness among them a hundred miles beyond St. Joseph. A few had, died with the cholera, and some of them had the small-pox, but these diseases were confined to a very

The Gazette estimates that sevenly-five thousand persons have started this spring across the plains for California, all from the valley of the Mississippi.

A few are yet arriving, but the number that will yet leave will not exceed two hundred. From the best estimate we can make, about thirty-two thousand have made St. Joseph a point of departure. The it is said six thousand have crossed, and at Indence, Parkville and Kansas, about ten thousand, making in all about sixty-three thousand persons who Mr. Foote moved to amend the amendment by inhave left the frontier this season for California. This estimate may be considered very large, but when we reflect, that in several counties in this State upwards of four hundred persons have left for the gold regions -and from Iowa near 20,000-besides a large number from Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Ohio and other States, we should not be surprised if the number reached seventy-five thousand. The prospects of these gold hunters in California, and the effect their departure will have upon the States they have left,

is a matter of speculation. Texas.

We have received the Austin (Texas) State Gazette of the 25th ult. The editor speaking of the plan of compromise, now before the Senate says;

"We are confident that Texas will never consent to accept from the General Government, or any power on earth, the sum of seven and a half millions of dollars, for the territory proposed to be ceded, even north of the thirty-fourth parallel. About eighty millions of acres, we believe, are embraced in that portion of our territory. Fifteen millions of dollars would be a low price for the lands alone, without any reference to the great ends sought to be attained by the purchase of our rights of jurisdiction. Fifteen millions would enable the State to discharge her revolutionary debt and satisfy all her creditors. But however desirous she may be to extricate herself from debt, and however ready to submit to great sacrifices. to preserve the peace of the Union, yet she will be utterly unwilling to take the whole burthen upon herself.
It would be useless and uncandid to hold out to Congress any hope of a purchase for less than the largest amount we have named; and we trust that if any bill, proposing a less sum, should be likely to pass, our delegation will promptly move its indefinite pospone-

RATHER CAUSTIC .- The N. Y. Merchants' Day Book, an independent journal, but rather waggish in its sympathies, says:

"That which was a Whig party-a noble and powerful party-has, by this movement of these selfish office-seekers, been broken to fragments and scattered to the four winds of heaven. In New York it is a Seward and Weed party; in Massachusetts and Ohio it is an abolition party; in Connecticut and Vermont it is a free soil party; in New Hampshire and Michigan it is no party; in Pennsylvania it is a tariff party; in New Jersey it is an anti-railroad party; in Deleware and Maryland it is a Clayton party: in Virginia it is a Taylor party; and in all the other States it is a broken down party, without strength, influence or importance. Never was a political party so utterly powerless, so insignificant, so useless as the Whig party, who so foolishly sold themselves to a contemptible little clique of New York politicians, and took their pay in the gaudy tinsel of a soldier's epaulettes."

A postscript to the letter of the Washington correspondent of the Louisville Courier of the 14th inst.

I just learned that despatches were received to-day communicating to the Secretary of State the decision of the Spanish authorities, REFUSING to surrender the psisoners taken from the Island of Contoy, and from the two vessels en route for Chagres. This places an entirely new aspect upon affairs, and in my judgment, renders a war with Spain almost inevit Instructions were forwarded to-day by Mr. Clayton to our Consul at Havana to make a peremptory demand for the prisoners, and to inform the Cuban authorities that unless that demand is instantaneously pected your Government will take measures to res

cue the captives at all hazzards. A GALPHIN's Excuse.-The Journal makes out the Galphin robbery by old Zach's advisers all right, because the editor of the Washington Union refused to receive more than \$12,000 on a bill of \$38,000 for printing! And even this latter sum the Journal tells us was not sustained by a single democratic Senator! The Galphin claim was \$43,000, and was paid by Secretary Walker. The Whigs came into power, and instead of reducing the amount as the Union did

the printing account, they took out of the Treasury and put into their own pockets, \$190,000 more! How the Journal makes one prove the other is a puzzle! If this is the best fine Galphin robbers can do to mitigate public odium, they had better do as Judas (the first of the Galphin tribe) did—go and hang themselves.—Ohio Statesman.

Death in Maj. Gaines' Family. The barque Ann has arrived at Sag Harbor, Long Island, from the Pacific. She left St. Catharines of the 4th of April, at which place she found the U. S. store ship Supply, with the recently appointed Gov-ernor of Oregon, Major Gaines and family on board. They had suffered severely from fever. Two daughters of Major Gaines had died, and Mrs. Gaines had been very ill, but was reported better. As the Supply was to sail in a day or two after the Ann left, Capt. Edwards infers that Mrs. G. was considered out of danger .- Cin. Gaz.

UNITED STATES SENATOR .- It is stated that Ednund Burke is a candidate for the United States Senate from Ne . Hampshire